No. 14,698.

BOTH PARTIES URGE THEIR IM-

MEDIATE RETURN.

Porto Rican Bill to Come Up in th

House Wednesday-Opposition

Standing Firm.

many will have the courage to do so re-

The republicans who before voted against

the bill expect an addition of about six to

their number when the vote is taken on

oncurrence in the Senate amendments

Altogether there were about twenty-two

who said they would vote against the bill,

but most of these will be whipped into line.

The original bill passed the House by a

Since then Lane, who was absent when

the bill through the House as it came from

republicans who have declared that they would not vote for it and the additional ob-

fection to the civil government amendment

Debate to Be Limited.

The republican managers of the Hous

have decided not to allow protracted de-

bate upon the motion to concur in the Sen-

ate amendments to the Porto Rican tariff

bill next Wednesday. Both sides are using

their utmost endeavors to get every ab-

sentee to Washington. The opposition will make the first fight on the adoption of the

sentee to washington. The opposition will make the first light on the adoption of the rule, but the republicans who are canvassing the situation express great confidence in their ability to put through the program agreed upon at the republican caucus on Thursday by a larger majority than was secured for the original bill.

The republican leaders having whipped their party in the House into line on the Porto-Rican bill, they are now waiting only to get absent members back to the Capitol before bringing the matter up in the House. Both parties have telegraphed to all absentees urging their immediate return, and it is expected that the Porto-Rican bill will be brought up on Wednesday, a special rule being then reported from the committee on rules providing for a vote on concurrence in the Senate amendments after probably one day's debate.

Civil Government Feature.

An objection to the bill, in addition to the

tariff feature, is found in the provision of

the civil government part of the bill, whereby, it is claimed, almost limitless franchise

privileges may be secured through influ-

encing but six members of the upper house

energy but six members of the upper house of the proposed Porto Ricen council, who may be "carpetbaggers." Even in the caucus Thursday night serious objection was raised to the provision for the appointment by the President of the upper Porto Rican house, composed of eleven members, only five of whom need to be natives, and six of whom will be heads of local government departments. These appointers, it is objected.

ments. These appointees, it is objected, mighs grant franchises of any sort, under any conditions and for any length of time, and it would be practically impossible to secure the affirmative action of the United

States Congress necessary to revoke them The democrats of the House propose to have a caucus on Porto Rico tonight.

ADOPTED BY THE SENATE,

Senator Gallinger's Resolution for

The Senate today, without debate, adopted

"Resolved, That the committee on the

District of Columbia be instructed to in-

quire and report to the Senate whether any

teacher in the public schools of the District

has been censured or taken to task by

superior officer on account of the testimony

In accordance with this resolution th

Senate committee will promptly investigate

any charge that is brought before it in sucl cases as are contemplated by the resolution

It is generally understood at the Senat that if any official of the public schools ha

attempted to annoy any teacher under him because of his or her testimony given re-cently at the hearings on the public school system, and if such attempts are shown to

ave been made, very positive action will be taken.

The result of such attempts being proved would probably result in influence being grought to bear for the prompt dismissal from the service of the offender.

It is believed that it will not be necessary

to cause the dismissal of more than one of two school officials, if it is necessary to take

such heroic action, in order to have it fully understood that teachers are not to be an

noyed in any way on account of having testified to conditions in the schools, no matter what their testimony showed.

PASSED COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

Two Men Arrested in Frederick, Md.

on That Charge.

FREDERICK, Md., April 7.-Leroy An-

derson and Dr. Chas. E. Cramers were ar-rested here last night charged with passing

counterfeit money and with stealing

money from a woman who keeps the toll

gate on the Liberty and Johnsville pike

The sheriff was notified to look out for the

pair, who were coming to Frederick. He

went out to meet them, and when about a

an oath and started the horse into a dead

run.

When they drove into Frederick Policeman Six, who was standing on the corner, emptied the contents of his revolver into the buggy. Two shots took effect in Cramer's body, one in the right thigh and the other in the left knee. They will be given a hearing today.

Personal Mention.

The following Washingtonians are booke

to sail for Europe on the Southwark, which

will leave New York next Wednesday: Mr

Wm. S. Carroll, Mrs. N. R. Carroll, Miss

Wm. S. Carroll, Mrs. N. R. Carroll, Misses F. M. and A. C. Hall, Master M. G. Hall, Mrs. S. G. Hall, Misses F. M. and A. C. Hall, Master M. G. Hall, Dr. Sterling Ruffman, Mr. F. A. Speare and Dr. J. R. Wellington.

Prof. H. W. Wiley of the Agricultural Department has been suggested to the board of trustees of Perdue University. Indiana, as a suitable man to be considered in connection with the presidency of that institution.

Dr. E. O. Belt will arrive at New York from Europe on the St. Louis today.

Entertained at White House

President McKinley entertained inform-

ally at dinner at the White House last night

members of the conferences of the Metho-

dist Episcopal Church and the Methodis.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

vestigation of the public schools."

one day's debate.

the following:

the Senate, notwithstanding the number of

mains to be seen.

vote of 172 to 160.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1900-TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

SECRETARY OF NATIONAL UNION

FILES A PROTEST.

Failure to Obtain Hearing on Pend-

ing Bill Before House Com-

mittee on Agriculture.

The subcommittee of the House commit-

tee on agriculture having charge of the

Grout bill to further protect the dairy in-

terests of this country and the consumers

of butter against oleomargarine frauds, was to have given a hearing today on the

bill, but it was postponed for the second

time on account of the non-appearance of

Thereupon, Mr. C. Y. Knight, secretary of

the National Dairy Union, presented the

following protest to Chairman Wadsworth

"As secretary of the National Dairy

"A week ago today I asked the chairman of your subcommittee, Mr. Lorimer, when the Chicago oleomargarine manufacturers were going to be heard. He answered, "Not

Seeks Information.

"Thursday morning I took a train for Philadelphia, and Friday visited Mr. Derouse,

who had telegraphed to Mr. Loudenslage

asking for the hearing. I found that he

was no longer connected with even the milk

shippers of that locality. I met him in the

ne merely smiled a 'what-are-you-going-to-on-about-it' sort of smile, informing me that probably by the time I had been in politics as long as he had been connected therewith I would learn a few things, whereupon I stated to him that I was will-ing to concede him a full knowledge of po-litical methods, and also was free to confess that I had learned something from him that very day, whereupon I bid the gently

very day, whereupon I bid the gentleman

Alleges Injustice.

"I do not desire in this connection to in

timate that Congressman Loudenslager has

or had any knowledge of the facts here

with presented. Nor does it necessarily

follow that Mr. Derouse is acting in any bu

good faith with Mr. Loudenslager. But I

good faith with Mr. Loudenslager. Due desire to call the attention of this committee to this condition and circumstances t ilustrate the injustice to the people I represent which would be brought about I fixing hearings indefinitely at the solicit.

resent which would be brought about by fixing hearings indefinitely at the solicitation of every Tom, Dick and Harry politician all over the country who can telegraph his congressman or get somebody else to telegraph him, that some mysterious, unknown and unidentified party or parties desire to be heard upon this measure.

"It can be readily seen that such a pro-

ceeding would easily prolong these hearings indefinitely, which would be in the interest of those opposed to the measure, and such proceedings very naturally excite the suspicion that those who asked for the hearings are not at all anxious for the passage of the Grout bill.

ings are not at all anxious for the passage of the Grout bill.

"All we ask of this committee is fair play. We shall protest every time any peculiar transaction of the nature herein described is brought to light, and we shall carefully watch the matter to see that this committee is not imposed upon by outsiders with the intent or result of taking up its time and deferring the report which we believe should in justice to the farmers of this country be made very shortly, no matter what its conclusions.

"We shall protest vigorously ourselves against being imposed upon by anybody, as we stand upon our rights as citizens and taxpayers, who are entitled from Congress and this committee to a fair, open and honest hearing and also to precation from

taxpayers, who are entitled from Congress and this committee to a fair, open and honest hearing, and also to protection from you against the manipulations of any outside influence which may in intent or effect be damaging to our cause, which is a just one, and which we shall keep before the Congress of the United States persistently until the government has finally and properly given us the relief and protection which it recognized by the act of August 2, 1886, was our just right and due, which act has falled in what it sought to accomplish and therefore calls for amendment."

DEWEY DECLINES TO TALK NOW.

Promises to Make a Public Announce

ment of His Views.

Admiral Dewey declined today to say whether or not he had had a conference

while in Philadelphia with democratic lead

ers of New York on the subject of his candidacy. He said that he would not talk any

nore on the subject until he was ready to

make a formal announcement of his views

on public questions.

"I have announced two things," he said

"Have you ever voted the democratic

witnesses.

of the committee:

BIG FORCE OF BOERS

Threatening Gen, Brabant's Column in Vicinity of Wepener.

TRYING TO FLANK THE BRITISH

Basutos Excited Over Expected Attack of Burgher Forces.

LONDON, April 7.-The Boers are force at Wepener, north of Smithfield. Orange Free State, and are threatening General Brabant's colonial division, the main body of which, with the artillery, is

land, north of Wepener, at midnight, de-scribes the Boers as being "in great force" and as afraid to make a frontal attack, but, it is added, they were endeavoring to turn the British position by crossing the Basato frontier by a road skirting the Caledon river, the road emerging south of Wepener. The Basutos are excited, Assistant Commissioner Griffiths, with a force of police, left Maseru Friday, going where the Boers are about to trespass, and the tribesmen engaged for railroad work at Bloemfontein are deserting to protect their villages. Reports reach Maseru almost hourly of Boer activity in the Orange Free State.

The latest unofficial dispatch from Bloem-fontein, dated Thursday, says;

Boer Forces Active. The Boers continue to show great activ-

ity, and numbers of British troops are ar-The alleged ill-treatment of the farmer who gave up their arms has called to the front the Friend of the Free State, pub-lished by the correspondents under miliary supervision. In its comments it says: When the question of settlement come

hose who are responsible for the outrages will be called to account. We show lentency and tolerance toward rebels, and we expecand tolerance toward rebels, and we expect our example to be followed by those directing the enemy's affairs. We shall exact from the two presidents full reparation for crueity and inhumanity."

The army at Bloemfontein is depending on water drawn from the wells.

The afternoon newspapers are unsparing in their criticism of the military dispositions permitting 500 men to be isolated and captured.

"In England," says the St. James Gazette, in but sit still and wender what wil

Sergeant Brocker's Escape.

Sergt. Maj. Brocker, who, it now appears ed from Pretoria with Capt. Haldane and Lieut. Le Mesurier, has reached Lo o Marques. He lost his companions a Eland's river, obtained a situation as bar man at a railroad station, and eventually made his way to the frontier.

A small contingent of gunners from the Eritish battle ship Monarch left Cape Town for Bloemfontein Friday.

Though Lerd Roberts lost nearly a thousand men this week he is stronger, relatively, as four times as many men have been landed at the Cape.

CARNAVON, Cape Colony, April 6.-It is reported that 200 insurgents, who were not aware that Sir Charles Parsons had occupied Kenhardt, rode into that place and have been captured by the British troops, The Canadian artillary has returned here from Van Wyksviel.

CASUALTIES AT REDDERSBURG. British Lost 591 Captured and 45 Kill-

LONDON, April 7.—Lord Roberts reports to the war office as follows:

"BLOEMFONTEIN, Friday, April 6.-The casualties at Redderspurg were:

"Officers killed, Captain F. G. Carson and Lieut C. R. Barclay, both of the Northumberlands; wounded, two; captured, eight non-commissioned officers and men killed. eight; wounded, thirty-three. The rest were

"Our strength was 167 mounted infantry and 424 infantry. The enemy was said to be 3,200 strong, with five guns."

BOER PRISONERS ESCAPE. Fourteen of Those Who Were

Simonstown Get Away. CAPETOWN, April 6.-A determined attempt to escape was made today by the Boer prisoners at Simonstown, and four

of them succeeded in getting away. In the confusion one of the prisoners was killed and another was wounded. One man was recaptured, but about fourteen are missing. Sentries have been placed at dif-ferent parts of the town, and the station is under military supervision.

COST OF FIGHTING PLACER

Estimated That Hawaii Will Have to Pay \$2,000,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.-Honolulu advices dated March 31, received by the Doric

are as follows:

It is estimated that the cost of fighting the plague will reach at least \$2,000,000, a large part of these expenses having beer incurred in finding homes for the people who were burned out by the fires, partilarly the great conflagration of January 20 Heavy expense has been incurred in build ing the detention camps that have been put mile from town he came upon them and ordered them to halt. They answered with

ing the detention camps that have been put up and for provisions for the people kept in them. The salaries of physicians at \$2.00 per month also make up a considerable part of the payroll, and there have been a number of paid inspectors, fumigators, heads of departments, etc.

Eight hundred Japanese residents of Honolulu, who were burned out in the Chinatown fire on January 20, have petitioned the government to exempt them from taxes for the year 1900. It is doubtful if the request will be granted, for to do so would be to open the way for similar claims on the part of some 10,000 Chinese and nearly as many natives.

as many natives.

The court of claims will consider the matter next week.

This is the sixth day in the present series This is the sixth day in the present set since the last case of plague. The both of health feels satisfied that the end is sight. From December 12 to this date the have been seventy cases of plague, of wh sixty have died, nine were cured and is still in the hospital in a fair way to

LONDON, April 7.-After a medical con oultation held yesterday evening, the physi-

class were hopeful of the recovery of Ste-phen Crane, the novelist, who has been ill for some time. Will Rendezvous at Hong Kong.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.-The squadron of the United States navy recently former in Chinese waters is to have its headquar ters at Hong Kong. D. A. Smith, pay director in the navy, and Wm, Long, a pay clerk, have arrived here on their way to Heng Kong, where they will report for

Representatives of the Powers De- Cloudburst Inundates the Country Carabao and Trotting Bulls-Rice, mand Suppression of "Boxers."

TWO MONTHS IN WHICH TO COMPLY TRAIN WRECK AT A WASHOUT INSURGENT TRAIN WRECKERS

There has been no break in the little and of republicans of the House who stood out in opposition to the Porto Rican tariff bill when it originally passed the House Have Been a Farce. A considerable number of republicans who voted for the bill before have declared that

they will now vote against it, but how

LONDON, April 7.-A special dispatch from Shanghai announces that the Ameri-can, British, German and French ministers have sent a joint note to the Chinese foreign office demanding the total suppression of the society of "Boxers" within two months, and announcing that otherwise the powers mentioned will land troops and march into the interior northern provinces Shan Tung and Chi Li, in order to secure the safety of foreigners.

*Since then Lane, who was absent when the vote was taken, has publicly declared his opposition to the bill.

A change of six other votes would overcome the majority. That many additional republican votes are promised against the bill, and the democrats have hope that Meyer and Dany of Louisiana, who voted with the republican majority before, will not do so when it comes to the vote to concur in the Senate amendments.

The friends of the bill, however, express complete confidence in their ability to force the bill through the House as it came from According to the same dispatch the American, Italian and French legations are now provided with naval guards from the large gathering of warships at Taku,

Llu Kun Yih, viceroy of Llang Kiang, has had three audiences with the dowager empress relative to the emperor, and it is believed that he has impressed her with the advisability of restoring his majesty to power. Audience Was a Farce.

TACOMA, Wash., April 7.—Oriental advices relate that the audience of foreign

ninisters by the Chinese emperor, the empress dowager and the heir apparent, on March 8, was a disgraceful farce. According to a Pekin dispatch the ministers were ing to a Pekin dispatch the ministers were shabbily treated and given to understand they were not wanted. The emperor spoke but one word. That was when he drew out of his sleeve the reply to the ministers' congratulations and handed it to Prince Cheng. He appeared stooping and feeble, glancing furtively along the line of visitors as if sadly hoping to see the face of some friend.

Watched by His Aunt.

Watched by His Aunt.

His aunt, the dowager empress, observed every movement through cautiously lifted curtains. The audience was over in ten minutes, when, amid the usual celestial prayer, the ambassadors and ministers were assisted to their chairs. Several of those assisted to their chairs. Several of those dignitaries knew too little of palace etiquette to refrain from turning their backs upon the emperor. The emperor looked very pale and is believed to be slowly dying of poison. Reports say the coronation robes for the new emperor have been ordered, and that Kwang Hsu's cofin has been sent for, as is customary when the emperor resolves the customary when the emperor and that Kwang Hsu's collin has been sent for, as is customary when the emperor reaches the age of thirty-six years.

The empress dowager has received a beautiful china vase from the pope, through the apostolic delegate in Pekin, as an ex-pression of gratitude for the protection of Roman Catholic worship in China.

No News From Minister Conger.

It is said at the State Department that othing has been heard from United States Minister Conger within the last few days to indicate any substantial change in the situation in Shan Tung. The minister has not informed the department of the renot informed the department of the reported concerted action of the representatives of the foreign powers at Pekin. It is
known here that so far as the United States
minister is concerned, nothing has been
done to commit the United States government to action in combination with the
powers. Mr. Conger's instructions enable
him to make as strong a presentation as he
might deem necessary of the desire of his
government that full protection should be
extended to the American residents in extended to the American residents in China. It was entirely competent for him demand and even to intimate the intention of the United States government to undertake through its own agencies to supply the needed protection to its citizens, should the Chinese government fall in its duty in that matter. In doing this Mr. Conger might have acted in precisely the same line as representatives of some of the great Euripean powers at Pekin, but the officials are confident that he did not become a party to any concert of action. The United States minister was specifically instructed on that point, that he must act on his own responsibility, and, while his course reight lie parallel to that followed by the other ministers resident in Pekin, he must under rocircumstances join with them in a concert. nd even to intimate the intentior

circumstances join with them in a concert

Has Not Asked for Warship. Just how far the minister has gone in the direction indicated is at present unknown here. The naval officers do not believe that he has yet summoned a naval force from Admiral Watson's command to guard his legation at Pekin, for in such case they assume that the naval commander addressed would have notified the Navy Department by cable. The minister appears to have nticipated the necessity for something of anticipated the necessity for something of the kind, however, for a month ago he suggested to the State Department the expediency of having a warship from Admiral Watson's fleet sent to a point as near Pekin as possible. The Wheeling was accordingly dispatched from Manila to Taku, which lies at the mouth of the Pleho river. The Wilmington, from her light draft, may easily ascend the river as far as Tientsin, one of the storm centers at this moment, and a point giving easy access by rail to Pekin. It was over this route that marines were sent to Pekin from one of the United States warships about a year ago. warships about a year ago,

UNDER A TRANSPARENT CASE.

It is Proposed to Protect Washing-

Mr. Pearre has introduced a bill in the House (H. B. 10495) providing that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized and directed to expend not to exceed \$2,500, from any money now in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the erection of a transparent weather case to cover the reclining marble figure of George Washingrechining marble figure of George Washing-ton, instead of the unsightly wooden box now in use. It is made the duty of the architect of the Capitol to superintend the construction of the weather case and to certify the same to the Secretary of the Treasury from time to time until the com-pletion of the weather case.

THE AGRICULTURAL BILL

Provision Made for a \$200,000 Labora The agricultural appropriation bill reported to the House today carries \$4,116,400, being \$300,778 more than the law for the current year. Two additional scientists (one biologist and one botanist) have been ailowed. An additional allowance of \$40,000 for seed distribution is granted upon the petition of 225 members of the House; \$90,-000 is appropriated for iron warning towers for the weather bureau in place of the present wooden structures; \$38,000 for an animal quaranthe station at New York; \$47,030 additional for meat inspection and \$200,000 for a laboratory building on the grounds of the Agricultural Department in this city. This building is designed to ac-commodate the different laboratories necessary to carry on the work of the different scientific divisions of the department, and which are now occupying rented quarters. The bill was placed on the calendar of the Episcopal Church South, now in session here. The guests were Bishops Walden, Candler and Bowman, Presiding Elders Wilson and Boyd and Revs. Lanahan, Duffey, Goucher, Denny and Bristo.

Sary to carry on the work of the different scientific divisions of the department, and which are now occupying rented quarters. The bill was placed on the calendar of the House, and will be called up some time next week.

SUMMONING ABSENTEES JOINT NOTE TO CHINA STORM WORKS HAVOC LUZON'S ONE RAILWAY SPEAKS FOR DAIRY INTERESTS AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Around Austin, Texas.

Audience on March 8 Said to Colorado River Rising at Rate of Three Feet an Hour.

EMPEROR IN BAD SHAPE REPORTED LOSS OF LIFE

AUSTIN, Texas, April 7.-This section was visited by a cloudburst this morning and the entire county is inundated. The Colorado river here has risen eleven feet in three hours and is still rising three feet an hour.

The storm was the most terrific on record, sweeping everything before it. As result of the storm a bridge on the international and Great Northern railroad seventeen miles north of here was washed out, wrecking the St. Louis south-bound cannon-ball train, ditching the engine, the mail car, one passenger coach and one sleeper. Quite a number of people are reported burned, but the list of casualties is not obtainable at present. The damage to this section of the state

will be in hundreds of thousands. Another Flood Feared.

Another flood is feared, as the cloudburst in the path of the immense flood of last spring, which wrecked so many millions of dollars' worth of property.

The Austin and Northwestern railread, operating to the northwest from here along the Colorado river ridge, is a serious loser as a result of four bridges being washed out and much track washed away; no trains are being operated today. Reports from all sections tributary to

the Colorado river reported great damage to property. Unconfirmed rumors say that a family of six negroes living on Shoal river west of

Quite a number of people living in the oottoms had to leave their homes, the water having flooded the houses to the depth

of three feet. Fears are felt that the flood will be disastrous to life and property here. Reports from the Concho river above here show that the worst storm ever known is now raging there, attended by loss of life and property. All the water falling there will have to pass here, and it is feared that this city's million and a half water and light plant and dam will suffer, for the water is now with-

in two feet of the danger mark,

Dam at Austin Breaks.

DALLAS, Tex., April 7,-The Colorado river has risen twenty-seven feet since midnight. The Brazos and Trinity are also rising. Five serious washouts on the Aus tin and Northwestern railroad are reported and traffic has been abandoned. It is still raining and news of great damage comes from many points in central and southern Texas.

At 12:30 p.m. all wires between Dallas and Austin failed. A telephone from La Grande. seventy-five miles below Austin, says the big dam across the Colorado river at Austin broke at 11:25 o'clock and that the flood of water released washed away the power houses and destroyed all wire communica tion. No loss of life has been yet reported. If the report is correct, the damage will reach hundreds of thousands of dollars, as the Austin dam was one of the largest and costliest of its kind in the country.

An immense property damage is anticipated both in the city of Austin and in the

TO APPEAL TO SUPREME COURT. Gov. Taylor's Attorneys Will Bring Case to Washington.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 7.-Ex-Gov. W. O. Bradley and other attorneys for republican Gov. Taylor will go before Chief Justice Hazelrigg this afternoon with a mo tion for a writ of error to the Supreme Court at Washington in the contest over the office of governor and lieutenant governor.

Judge Cantrill adjourned court today to Monday. The grand jury continued in session, but cannot make a report before Mon-

day at the earliest.

Thos. B. Cromwell of Lexington was a witness again today. It is said that he exhibited the register of the Catchings Hotel at London, showing that Caleb and John Powers, and other parties implicated in the testimony of Wharton Golden had stoppel at the hotel together on a certain date.

There is a report that a wagrant for the arrest of Jim Howard, the Clay county feudlet, who has been named by several parties as the assassin, was issued several days ago. days ago.
County Judge Moore and other officials re-

NOT IMPRESSED WITH FILIPINOS. A Postal Expert's View Expressed in

a Private Letter. Acting Postmaster General Heath has re ceived an unofficial letter from Mr. Samuel W. Kingsmore, a postal expert at Manila Philippine Islands, in which expression is given upon the point of capability of the Filipines for self-government. Mr. Kings more was one of the first post office men in the United States to volunteer his services at the outbreak of the war against Spain, and was one of the first to land in Porte Rico, where he made a great record as a post office man and citizen. Post office offi cials say that he is not only one of the most capable men in the foreign postal service, but is a man of excellent judgment, and on that account was recently transferred to the postal service of the Philippine Islands. Mr. Kingsmore, after speaking of the excellent organization of the Philippine postal service, which he says is almost equal to that in the United States, says: "I find the natives here more degraded and of a much lower class than either of Porte Rico or Cuba," and then he observes that it will take some time to school the Filipinos into good citizenship and subjugget them properly. He speaks of the vast difference in character and habits between the Filipinos and the citizens of either Cuba or Porto Rico, and indicates that civilization and school education are the great necessities among the peoples of the Philippine Islands. Continuing, Mr. Kingsmore says:

"Manila is a thorough business city, and its government buildings are worth \$20,000,000 alone. The streets here are a little narrow, but well paved and well drained. There are many beautiful bazaars, and one can buy from them any article produced in the islands."

Mr. Kingsmore, who arrived in the Philippines direct from Porto Rico only a few days prior to writing this letter, which is dated February 20, expresses the belief that the rebellion is practically ended, and that with the aggressive military operations and the progress being made by the civil authorities, the people of the islands will soon be thoroughly subjugated, and brought into good order and citizenship within a very short time. cials say that he is not only one of the most capable men in the foreign postal service

Sugar and Cocoanut Palms.

Luzon Needs Absence of Friars, Presence of Schools and Railroads.

TALK WITH GEN. MACARTHUR

MANILA, P. I., January 24, 1900.

Rapid transit in Luzon is typified by the carabao or water buffalo, which furnishes the universal motive power for inland heavy transportation. The carabao is amazingly strong and exasperatingly slow. Aesop missed the mark when he selected the tor-toise, instead of the water buffalo, as the representative of the slow-but-sure class, to ace against the hare.

As secretary of the National Dairy Union, the organization which is responsible for the introduction of H. R. 3717, known as the Grout bill, I desire to enter a protest against the actions of certain parties in the state of New Jersey who claim to be favorable to this measure, and pretend to desire to be heard in its behalf.

"A week ago today I asked the chairman Luzon boasts only 120 miles of railroad, a arge section of which has been until comthe Chicago oleomargarine manufacturers were going to be heard. He answered, "Not until your dairy people are all through." I stated that I had told him the Saturday previous that the dairy people had closed their side of the question, and did not desire any further time, except for a short hearing in rebuttal after the other testimony was all in. Mr. Lorimer then stated that some constituents of Congressman Loudenslager of New Jersey had asked to be heard and that the following Wednesday had been set for the hearing. I sought Mr. Loudenslager for information, and he stated that all he knew of the matter was that he had received a telegram from a Mr. Derouse of Camden, N. J., postmaster of that place, and connected in some way with some milk shippers to that market, stating that some of his people desired to be heard. This appeared very strange to me, as the organization has had charge of every delegation so far as the strangements for a hearing is concerned, and shippers of milk have never taken a great deal of interest in this legislation, let alone being sufficiently informed upon the subject under discussion to appear before a committee of Congress to present the case. I made up my mind that whoever had asked Mr. Loudenslager for a hearing in this matter was not particularly interested in the success of this measure, and when the party cancelled the hearing by telegraph Tuesday I made up my mind to investigate the matter.

Seeks Information. paratively recently in the hands of the inargents. Lacking a sufficiency of railroad and pack mule facilities, the American army here has been compelled to utilize the carahao as the quartermaster's main reliance for inland movements, and in connection with every campaign large numbers of these animals have been impressed, many being taken without notice, but of course with compensation for use to their owners from the streets of Manila.

Luzon's raffroad is now in American pos ession, and army mules are arriving in numbers and dwarfing the little native ponies as much as their drivers do the average Filipino. Consequently the carabao may soon be relegated largely to private and domestic uses; and with a thorough railroad system to be constructed here through American capital and enterprise, the engine will be substituted for the water buffalo as the type of Filipino rapid transit in the new century.

In January, not many weeks after the capture of Tarlac, the clearing of the railroad line between Manila and Dagupan, and the running of trains by Americans over the entire route, I made this interesting trip, traversing one of the richest and most populous sections of Luzen, passing through the scene of the severest fighting that occurred in the Filipino outbreak, touching at several of Aguinaldo's successive capitals, and running the gauntlet of the bands of train wreckers and robbers into which the Filipino army in this part of Luzon has

been disintegrated and dispersed. Uncle Sam Runs a Railroad.

The Manila-Dagupan railroad is tempo rarlly abandoned by its owners to the quarermaster's department of the United States rmy. Two trains are sent out every morning from each terminus, which are supposed to make the run to the other end of the line before night. One of the two trains starting from each end of the line is for the use of natives, with open and closed cars, freight cars, coal cars and ox cars, anything on wheels that can keep to the track, all packed with Filipinos and heir accompanying bundles and boxes. The other is the military train, carrying supplies, including distilled water in large cans or the different army posts, mails, officers and soldiers. Transportation is gratuitous on both trains, passes from the quartermaster's department being the substitute for tickets. The running of the native train permits some slight resumption of trade and communication, and gives the Filipinos cause to appreciate the value of having the line in operation and suggests the inexpediency of destroying the railroad property. The native train in every case runs ahead of the other, and thus to some extent guarantees the safety of the latter from wrecking, on the principle of Punch's lan of insuring against railway accidents by fastening two directors of the road to the cowcatcher of each engine. The groups of bandits into which the Filipinos still in the field in north Luzon are now scattered, do not, however, make nice discriminations of nationality, and, as we found before the lay was over, are apparently as ready to kill and rob their own countrymen as they are to destroy the Americans. At 9 o'clock, an hour after the departure

of the native train, we started on our ourney. An antiquated third-class car, lapeled officers' car, supplies to the favored civilian passenger a seat, if one is unoccupied. The car is divided into four compartnents, entered at the side, and the narrow wooden seats, facing each other, bring your knees in close contact with those of your neighbor opposite, and are hard and uncomfortable. About eight hours are required o make the run of 120 miles, when schedule time is observed, which does not often happen.

The deficiencies in the equipment of the road are due to the fact that nearly all of the old rolling stock lies in wreck alongside the tracks, twisted, burned, useless, a most conspicuous feature of the scenery as viewed from the train. When the Filipinos were compelled to abandon the railroad line they destroyed, as they thought, the rolling stock in their possession. They started en gines under full steam toward each other on the same track, and relied on the col lision to render them useless. They demolished vital parts of the engines, and the cut and burned the woodwork of the cars. But they did not make sufficient allowance for American mechanical readiness and inventiveness. Railroad men among our soldiers quickly straightened out and put to gether, patched and disfigured but still wailable, enough of the rolling stock to serve to utilize the road for military purposes.

Ricefields and Battlefields.

In leaving Manila the train passed brough Tondo, the native nipa-hut section of the city, where so many houses burned at the time of the Filipino outbreak in February of last year. Some vacan spaces are still visible in the burned section but the streets swarm with people and many of the huts have been replaced. Soon we are skirting Manila bay, then passing through native villages, whose entire popu lation, apparently, turns out to see and to shout at the moving train. Now we are among ricefields, where green ridges of aised earth inclose, restrain and give ac cess to the flooded rice beds, and spread over the landscape a symmetrical checker board.

"I have announced two things," he said.

"One is that I am willing to accept the romination for the presidency; the other, that I am a democrat. I do not care to say more until I am ready to make a formal and full announcement of my position."

Admiral Dewey was asked on his return from Philadelphia if the statement that he is a democrat was correct. is a democrat was correct.

"Certainly, I am a democrat," he replied.
"I always have been a democrat," he added, Along the entire course of the railroad and especially in the southern section, are frequent reminders of the Filipino outbreak. We pass village after village where th Filipinos made temporary stands, assaulted and taken by our troops, and then aban-

"No: I never voted in my life. The only man I ever wanted to vote for was Mr. Cleveland." (Continued on Twelfth Page.)

Ar zona.

HOPE FOR STATEHOOD THIS CONGRESS

Mr. McKinley Will Go to Fredericksburg Next Month.

OTHER CALLERS TODAY

John F. Wilson, the democratic delegate in the House from Arizona, had a long and pleasant talk with President McKinley this morning about statehood for Arizona and the other territories. Mr. Wilson has been doing some effective work, and is exremely hopeful of getting a favorable report from the committee on territories at this session. Mr. Wilson realizes, however, that it will be next to impossible to get a statehood bill through Congress at this sesion, and if a favorable report can be had will be in position to take the matter up successfully early in the next session. Presdent McKinley is reported by Mr. Wilson and all others who have talked with him on the subject as favorable to statchood for several of the territories. He would be willing to see action at this session, but as this is thought to be unlikely he looks

as this is thought to be unlikely he looks? with favor upon the plan which Mr. Wilson now has in view.

"The President agrees with me," said Mr. Wilson, "that Arizona is qualified for state-hood. We have a population of over 100,000 people, 35 per cent of whom are Americans who read and write. Our property valuation is \$100,000,000, with railroad and other interests as well developed as in any state. Our public school system is as good as that in the city of Washington. We do not have many Mexicans, and these few are a wealthy and valuable class."

Going to Fredericksburg.

Going to Fredericksburg.

Gen. Dan. Sickles and Gen. Horatio C. King, who has for so many years been secretary of the Society of the Army of the retary of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, were with the President this morning, and invited him to attend the thirty-first annual reunion of the society at Fredericksburg May 25 and 26. The President agreed to be present May 25. The oration will be delivered by Gen. Sickles on that day. The President courteously said that this oration was what induced him to accept the invitation.

The society will go to Richmond on an excursion on the 26th of May.

day, but the calls, in most instances, were personal and furnished little of public interest. Senators Gear, Nelson, Deboe, Fairbanks, Kyle, Wetmore and Warren and Representatives Grosvenor, Dolliver, Burke, Kahn. Steele, Mercer and Mondell saw the President. The majority of them were accompanied by constituents.

Senator Gear, who was ill for five or six weeks, paid his first visit to the White House today in a long time.

Representatives Mercer and Mondell were accompanied by Captain Palmer of the army and witnessed the President sign the bill creating a military post at Sheridan, Wyo., and making an appropriation therefor. The new post has been named Fort-Mackenzie.

Senators Frye and Allison conferred for a good while with the President this morning. Senator Frye believes that Congress will be late in adjourning, while Senator Allison favors cutting the session as short or president was presided. personal and furnished little of public in-

shippers of that locality. I met him in the post office in his private office, and told him that I had been told by Mr. Louden-slager that he had arranged for a bearing for some parties before the agricultural committee. I told him of our desire to close up these hearings, and asked that he advise me of the names and residence of the parties who desired to be heard, in order that we might get them together and get them to Washington at once.

"Not only did he refuse point blank to give me any information regarding the identity of the parties for whom he had arranged through Mr. Loudenslager for a hearing, but refused to divulge even the character of their business, or their interest in the Grout bill. He stated that if I wanted him to he would communicate with them, and that if it was their desire to have their identity known he would give their names. I asked him if he had any idea when they would come down to Washington, and he stated that he had not

names. I asked him if he had any idea when they would come down to Washington, and he stated that he had not.
"I then very frankly told Mr. Derouse that I considered my suspicions that there were no New Jersey people who desired to be heard on our side well founded, at which he merely smiled a 'what-are-you-going-to-Allison favors cutting the session as Representatives Grosvenor and Dolliver

on the bill all in a day. This will be done in Tuesday or Wednesday. Representative Hemingway and F. Jr scholz, state treasurer of Indiana, saw the

President. The Kentucky Decision.

vesterday's decision of the Kentucky court of appeals in the governorship case was not a surprise to him. He was not sufficiently well informed to know whether Gev. Taylor and the republicans would now take the case to the United States Supreme Court on a writ of error. Republicans here are inclined to the belief that it is useless to take the case to the Supreme Court Technically speaking, they do not believe a writ of error will lie.

Senor Quesada, the Cuban representative in this country, presented to the President Dr. Claudio Dumas, Manuel Rasco and Juan Jiminez, who had charge of the Cuban census, and who have been in this country three months working on the census. The three Cubans leave for Cuba next week. They asked the President for photographs to take with them, and were pleased when he ordered the pictures prepared for them, of appeals in the governorship case was

master at Miami, Fla. Pardons by the President. The President has granted a pardon to M. M. Crane, convicted of illicit distilling in Georgia, and sentenced to eight months in jail and to pay a fine of \$100. The par-

States marshal for the eastern district of

don is recommended by the district attorney and the trial judge, on account of the hardship which would result to the family of the prisoner.

bardship which would result to the family of the prisoner.

Sentences have been commuted by the President as follows:

John H. Poe, Indian Territory, introducing liquor into Indian country, sentence of two years commuted to eighteen months.

Herbert W. Stinson, Minnesota, violation of postal laws, sentence of eighteen months commuted to one year.

Lewis V. Williams, District of Columbia, forfeiture of ball bond. The petitioner in this case is an old colored man, eighteen years of age, of the name of Spencer Coleman. He alleges that he was a slave, and that after the war he moved to Washington and began work at his trade of shoemaking, and by hard work and economy, he was able to support his family and purchase a small piece of property on which he erected a dwelling.

In 1891 he signed as surety a ball bond of Williams, who was indicted for false pre-

In 1891 he signed as surety a ball bond of Williams, who was indicted for false pre-tenses. He delivered Williams in court, but the case was continued and finally Williams disappeared and a forfeiture of the bond was taken, of which the petitioner was not informed until a few days ago. The forfeiture of the bond is remitted on newment of costs.

victim of circumstances, sentence of two

Whereabouts of Warshps.

to sea.

The Concord is at Yokohoma.

The Marcellus has sailed from Port Royal for Norfolk.

LOSSES AT REDDERSBURG

at Wepener. A telegram, which left Maseru, Basuto

A Good Many Callers. The President had numerous visitors to-

believe the House will pass the Porto rican bill in a hurry one day next week. It is intimated that a special rule may be brought in giving consideration and a vota

Senator Deboe said this morning that

Today's Nominations. The President today nominated John B. Robinson of Pennsylvania to be United

Pennsylvania; also H. C. Budge to be post-

The forfeiture of the bond is remitted on payment of costs.
Walter P. Hodges, Oklahoma, embezzling letter from post office. Petitioner is a lad of eighteen years, the son of a clergyman. The sentence of one year commuted to twenty days.

Ed. Smith, Missouri, passing counterfelt \$5 bill. On account of the prisoner's good character and the belief that he was the yietim of circumstances, sentence of two

years commuted to one year.

John W. McDaniel, Indian Territory, inetroducing liquor into Indian country. Sensence of five years and fine of \$100 commuted to two and a half years on the round that the sentence was excessive

The battle ship Kearsarge has arrived at Hampton Roads after her official trial trip

THE FORTUNE BRINGER.

Frequent and constant

advertising brought me all I own .- A. T. Stewart.

A Talk With the President About